THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN
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At Ebensburg, Pa., by H. A. McPike.

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Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." $1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

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BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fi. Fa.* and *Vend. Ex.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be offered at public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on

MONDAY, MARCH 3d, 1879,

At 2 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of George H. Rodgers, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Michael Eagle, John Sayers, Mrs. Kittinger, and others, containing 25 acres, more or less, about 20 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-story frame house, log barn and other outbuildings. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of George H. Rodgers.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Patrick Fagan, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Michael Eagle, John Sayers, Mrs. Kittinger, and others, containing 25 acres, more or less, about 20 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two and a half story frame house, log barn and other outbuildings. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Patrick Fagan.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Mary Ann Rodgers, of and in the last will and testament of Sarah Bradley, late of Cambria county, deceased. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Mary Ann Rodgers.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Luke Fagan, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Durbin, estate of Patrick Fagan, the estate of Thomas Barrett, deceased, and others, containing 127 acres, more or less, about 50 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and frame stable, now in the occupancy of Charles Fagan. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Charles Fagan.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Joseph Barrett, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of E. A. H. Naffzer, the estate of Patrick Fagan, deceased, and others, containing 25 acres, more or less, about 20 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-story frame house, log barn and other outbuildings. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Frank Barrett.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Samuel Barrett, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Patrick Fagan, deceased, the estate of Thomas Barrett, deceased, and others, containing 25 acres, more or less, about 20 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-story frame house, log barn and other outbuildings. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Samuel Barrett.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Adam Barrett, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Patrick Fagan, deceased, the estate of Thomas Barrett, deceased, and others, containing 25 acres, more or less, about 20 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-story frame house, log barn and other outbuildings. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Adam Barrett.

Also, all the right, title and interest of John Barrett, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Patrick Fagan, deceased, the estate of Thomas Barrett, deceased, and others, containing 25 acres, more or less, about 20 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-story frame house, log barn and other outbuildings. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Barrett.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Samuel Barrett, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Patrick Fagan, deceased, the estate of Thomas Barrett, deceased, and others, containing 25 acres, more or less, about 20 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-story frame house, log barn and other outbuildings. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Samuel Barrett.

Also, all the right, title and interest of W. H. Gongleser, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Taylor township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Stephen Gongleser, John Gongleser, Jr., and others, containing 5 acres, more or less, about 3 acres of which are cleared. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob S. Stover, assignee of Philip F. Shaffer.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Stephen Hilderbrand, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Taylor township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Abraham Ansgram on the south and west, and Twomile road on the north, having thereon erected a two-story frame house, frame stable, now in the occupancy of Stephen Hilderbrand. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of P. F. Shaffer.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Geo. W. Constable, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in aforesaid township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Adolphus Hoffman, Charles Von Lunman, H. Speicher, and others, containing 25 acres, more or less, about 20 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and frame barn now in the occupancy of J. Rudisale. Also all the right, title and interest of George W. Constable, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in aforesaid township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Adolphus Hoffman, Charles Von Lunman, H. Speicher, and others, containing 25 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and other outbuildings now in the occupancy of George W. Constable. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Joseph Thomas, for use of Wilson & Barker.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Patrick Shaffer, of, in and to a piece or parcel of ground situate in the village of Carrolltown, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the south on Broad street, adjoining lot of Jacob Peterson on the west, lot of Thomas Finnegan on the east, and extending back to an alley, having thereon erected a two-story plank house, slaughter house and stable, now in the occupancy of Michael Bilheimer and David Barkheimer. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Yost Hochstein.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Jas. Shortlidge, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of George S. Rorabaugh and Henry Glass, containing 3½ acres, more or less, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story plank house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of James Shortlidge. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob J. Weaver.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Joseph Oatman, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Samuel Leidy, Samuel Brallier, and Martin Mumaw, containing 50 acres, more or less, about 30 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-story plank house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of Joseph Oatman. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of David F. Shaffer.

Also, all the right, title and interest of W. H. Gongleser, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Taylor township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Stephen Gongleser, John Gongleser, Jr., and others, containing 5 acres, more or less, about 3 acres of which are cleared. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob S. Stover, assignee of Philip F. Shaffer.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Abraham Ansgram, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Taylor township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Stephen Hilderbrand, Twomile road on the north, and Adolphus Hoffman on the west, having thereon erected a two-story frame house, frame stable, now in the occupancy of Abraham Ansgram. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of P. F. Shaffer.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Patrick Shaffer, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - - FEB. 21, 1879.

IN the Senate of the United States, on Tuesday last, when the revenue bill was under consideration, an amendment was offered putting a tax of ten cents a pound on tea, and taxing coffee two cents and a half per pound. The proposition was defeated by a vote of *four* yeas to *fifty-seven* nays.

HARTRANFT has not yet informed the authorities at Washington of his acceptance of the position of postmaster at Philadelphia, although his nomination was confirmed several days ago by the Senate. There need be no fear about it, however. His ruling passion is love of office, and in due time Barkis will be found to be willing.

SIXTEEN millions of dollars in fractional currency are still outstanding, of which it is estimated not more than four millions will ever be presented for redemption, leaving the government the gainer by about twelve millions of dollars. Of the amount in three and five cent notes issued, two millions of dollars are outstanding, the greater portion of which, if not all, has been lost or destroyed.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, recently appointed Minister to Peru, has written to a friend in Washington that he has sold his property in Lansing, the capital, where he resided, for $11,000, having offered it for sale two months ago for $4,000, without receiving any bid for it. The morbid anxiety of Zachariah Chandler to get Christiancy out of the Senate, in order that he (Zachariah) might step into his shoes, as he now will, coupled with the fact that Chandler is very rich, will perhaps account for the sudden and unexpected rise in the market of Christiancy's real estate in Lansing. The whole thing has a very Chandler-like look about it.

THE adjournment of the Legislature a week ago to-day until last Wednesday—a repetition of what it did last year—will cost the State between ten and fifteen thousand dollars, and is an act of folly for which there can be no possible or at least no adequate excuse. The plea set up in its favor was that it would afford the members an opportunity to attend the Spring elections on Tuesday last, but it was really meant specially to accomodate the Philadelphia delegation, whose presence at the polls in that city was deemed necessary to insure fair play and an *honest* vote. A precedent is being established in regard to this matter which it will become the duty of some Legislature in the near future most emphatically to reverse.

THE bill introduced into the House by Mr. Sherwood, Democrat, from Northumberland county, reducing the salaries of the State officers at Harrisburg, as well as the number and pay of the officers of the Legislature, has been reported with an affirmative recommendation. The bill fixes the salary of the Governor at $7,500, and makes a reduction of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. in the salaries of all the officers in the different departments. If we are not mistaken, it reduces the pay of a member of the Legislature from $1,000 to $800, which of course is right and proper in a bill general in its application, as this one is. A number of offices are abolished altogether, and among them that of Superintendent of Public Buildings and Public Grounds—six acres, more or less—to which Gen. Hartshorne was recently appointed, and provides that the duties of the office shall be discharged by the Resident Clerk of the House, who shall be paid $300 extra for the work. Mr. Sherwood's bill is one of the measures of retrenchment demanded by the people, and they will expect their representatives to give it their willing sanction.

THE investigation by the Potter Committee into the cipher dispatches, as well as into other matters connected with the Presidential election in 1876, show very conclusively that the vote of three States was for sale by their respective Returning Boards—that Mr. Tilden didn't get, and therefore didn't buy, the vote of either of them, although such vote would have elected him, whereas it required the votes of all three to give Hayes precisely the number (185) of electors necessary to his success—that the votes of all three were eventually counted in Hayes' favor, and were subsequently awarded him by the Electoral Commission, thereby placing him in the Presidential chair—that he has since rewarded with office every scoundrel who had a hand in falsifying the election returns in at least two of these States (Florida and Louisiana)—that whether he knew of these frauds before his inauguration or not, is immaterial, since the possession of that knowledge afterwards is a violent presumption from the fact that he has rewarded their perpetrators with office. No stain or blemish therefore being attached to Tilden, and Hayes being in possession of the office to which he (Tilden) was elected, who can doubt or hesitate about a conclusion as to the purchase of the vote of Florida and Louisana, by whom the purchase was made, and the consideration, money or patronage, or both, which was paid for it.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* of yesterday week stated in a somewhat lengthy article that it had reliable information from Harrisburg that it was the purpose of the present Legislature to ignore the provision in the new constitution for biennial sessions, by so shaping legislation as to compel the Governor to call an extra session next January. This scheme, the *Post* says, is proposed to be accomplished by limiting the necessary appropriations to *one* year, instead of extending them to *two* years, as contemplated by the framers of the constitution when they provided for a session every other year, commencing in January, 1879. It is difficult to believe that the Legislature will so abuse the public patience as to deliberately refuse to perform a plain and well understood duty, and yet, on the same day of the appearance of the article in the *Post*, the Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* wrote to that paper that several members of the committee on appropriations in the House had informed him that it was not intended to report any appropriations for next year, which means, as the correspondent says, a called session next January. The difficulty is that if such a purpose is really entertained, there is no way to arrest it unless it be through the power of public opinion, which has been known some times to stay the madness even of a Pennsylvania Legislature. It is just as easy for the appropriation committee to embrace two years as one, and every voter in the State at the election last November distinctly understood that there would be no meeting of the Legislature in 1880. For the members of the present body to render it obligatory on the Governor in this way to call it together again in order that the wheels of the government may not be stopped, would be a plain and palpable violation of their oath of office.

This Legislature will differ greatly from those which for several years have preceded it, if it is not weighed down with sins of omission as well as sins of comission, when the day of its final adjournment arrives, and although the taxpayers have not on all occasions as promptly and indignantly resented the criminal expenditure of their money as they ought to have done, it is not difficult to predict that if an extra session becomes necessary by making the appropriations cover only one year, instead of two, then the last straw will have been placed upon the camel's (people's) back.

THE oil producers are about to have administered to them a pretty strong dose of the ingratitude, not of the Republic, but of the Republican party. While they cheerfully acknowledged during the campaign last fall the earnest and unselfish support of their interests by Andrew H. Dill in the State Senate, and while they were compelled to admit the want of such support on the part of the Republicans in the Legislature, they nevertheless accepted the promises of Hartranft, Mackey, Quay, and others, of future recognition and protection—voted against Dill—gave Hoyt nearly one-half the majority he received in the State, and elected representatives every one of whom, with two exceptions, voted for Cameron for United States Senator. Their reward has come quickly, but not in the shape they had been duped to expect. Cameron betrayed them last week in the Senate on the bill against discrimination in freight charges, and in the Legislature a Republican member from Allegheny county has offered, and a Republican committee has affirmatively reported, two bills against which they vehemently protest as utterly destructive of their business and hopes of future prosperity. One of these bills imposes a tax of five cents on each barrel of crude petrolium, and the other requires the payment of a license of $500 for all new wells bored during the present year, and $250 for all wells put down in 1880. It is estimated that if these bills pass through the Legislature the revenue they will yield to the State treasury will amount to over *two* millions of dollars. We do not propose to discuss the merits of these two measures, nor the prospects of their passage, but simply to state the fact of their appearance in the Legislature and the source from whence they emanate. The oil men claim to be exceptionally smart and boast of their ability to take care of themselves, but they have been most effectually victimized by the promises of the Republican leaders, made only to the ear to be broken to the hope. Every feeling of gratitude and every dictate of honor appealed to them in support of Dill, who so gallantly came to their rescue in the hour of their need, but they put him aside for Hoyt, and are now the objects, as they piteously howl, of Republican wrath and oppression. The verdict of the Democracy will be: You made your own political bed, and in it must lie.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* thinks that Senator Blaine must be a convert to a new system of political ideas different from that which he recently espoused. We read in the *North American Review* over his signature: "Any party of American citizens can bear to be defeated. No party of American citizens will bear to be defrauded. The men who are interested in a dishonest count are units. The men who are interested in an honest count are millions." So say we all of us—millions. Glad to see Blaine coming out from among the units.

A Run into Kansas.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE NEW CAMBRIA, OR DONMYER, SETTLEMENT.

[FOURTH PAPER.]

Having spent only a few hours in this pleasant and prosperous portion of Central Kansar, it is not to be expected that we know much about it, though we deem it due to a settlement so peculiarly Cambrian and to a people so exceedingly progressive and hospitable to devote at least a little time and space to them and their surroundings.

Reaching New Cambria by train from Salina about nine o'clock in the forenoon, we were soon after very kindly received into the good graces of Mr. Jeremiah Weaver, a former citizen of Somerset county, this State, who now owns and occupies an elegant farm and a large and comfortable house within a few yards of the railroad station. This gentleman, although until then a total stranger to us, very generously hitched his fine team to a handsome spring wagon and took us across the country and beyond the "bluffs," a distance of five or six miles, to the residence of Mr. Jacob Stiffler, a warm friend and advance-paying patron of the FREEMAN, whom we deemed it a duty as well as a pleasure to visit. But that was not all—Mr. Weaver veered considerably from the direct course in order to afford us an opportunity to look in on Prof. N. N. Keener, a former principal, if we mistake not, or at least a teacher in the public schools of Johnstown, and a *keener* and better one, we have oft been told, never wielded the birch in Cambria county. This gentleman we found pursuing the even tenor of his way, surrounded by a couple dozen of little girls and boys, and occupying a school house on the open prairie that would put to the blush many similar buildings in most of the country districts of this State. Here we spent a pleasant half hour or more, during which we were not only entertained with various exercises, vocal and otherwise, by the pupils, but learned incidentally that Mr. Keener, who pointed out his residence to us a mile or two distant, devoted his time during the summer months to the cultivation of the soil and during the winter months to the cultivation of the brains of his pupils. This learned, we bade our pedagogical friend good-bye and ere long came to a halt in front of the humble but comfortable residence of Mr. Stiffler, from whom and from whose good wife we received a joyful welcome as soon as we made ourself known. A pressing invitation tore main for dinner followed in due time, and as we never knew how to decline a bid of that kind we of course accepted the situation very cheerfully and did ample justice to a good meal.

Returning to New Cambria about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we had the gratification of meeting S. P. Donmyer, Esq., who is and well deserves to be looked upon not only as the representative man of the settlement, but as one of the most prosperous and most respected citizens of the State. He too gave us a right hearty welcome, and, like Mr. Weaver, had us ere long snugly ensconced in a comfortable vehicle, behind two spirited horses, with which he drove us to the elegant farm of his father, Mr. Lewis Donmyer, the patriarch of the flock, who, although upward of eighty years of age, is still as hale and hearty as most of men fully twenty years his junior, and seemingly as happy as a king in the possession of as fine a homestead, to say nothing of other lands in profusion, which comprises one thousand acres, all in one body, of as productive soil as can be found in the State, the beauty of which is unmarred by a single break or gulley, while its value is enhanced by the fact that there is little if any unproductive land in the entire tract, immense tho' it is.

Previous to this visit and while yet at the railroad station, of which, by the way, Mr. S. P. Donmyer is master, and where he also has a neat and well-filled store, besides a half interest in a large grain elevator, Mr. Geis being his partner, we had the pleasure of meeting the old patriarch himself, whom we found engaged in shipping fifty one as fine hogs as we ever saw, not one of which weighed less and many of which weighed considerably more than 300 pounds apiece. The modest sum of two cents per pound, live weight, was the price realized by the old gentleman in the sale of this fine drove of porkers, all of which, as well as some sixty or seventy additional head, were of his own raising.

Not having time to visit other portions of the settlement, we were very kindly taken back to Salina by Mr. Donmyer, who entertained us on the way with an interesting account of his own experience, marked as it has been with unvarying prosperity, since he took up his abode in the "land of promise," as he certainly has good reason to esteem it. What we gleaned from his conversation during the pleasant drive of ten or twelve miles, all told, over smooth and level roads, it is not necessary here to repeat, as Mr. Donmyer has on several occasions publicly proclaimed his admiration for Kansas, which has certainly been to him a land literally flowing with milk and honey. Suffice it then to say that Mr. D.'s enthusiasm is not without the merit of sincerity, and no one, we are sure, will question his right to be enthusiastic when we assure them that he has not only bought and shipped through his elevator 150,000 bushels of wheat in the course of a single year, 24,000 bushels of which he purchased from six of his neighbors, besides looking after his mercantile and other interests, but he himself raised not less than 5,000 bushels of wheat, to say nothing of other produce, cattle, etc., during the same period. Mr. D. was also unselfish enough to assure us that another store was greatly needed at New Cambria, and that there was no doubt but what such an enterprise would pay and pay well.

And now having said our say as best we knew how about Kansas, we close with the assurance that we have endeavored to give a true and faithful account of what we saw and heard during our brief sojourn in that goodly State, which is now the Mecca of so many hopes, not a few of which will of course never be realized. If we have erred in any of our statements the error has been of the judgment and not of the will, and if any there are who desire more light on the subject all they need do is to go and see for themselves.

THE New York *World* says: An article written with much fervor is now going the rounds of our esteemed Republican contemporaries which clearly points out that the Democracy throughout the country are breaking up into so many and such fiercely warring factions that no matter who may be the nominee in 1880 the nominations will be bolted by 90 per cent. of the party. We are familiar with this article. We have known it for years. It is as good now as it ever was. It is usually followed in the July of each leap year by another article beginning, "Is there any candidate whom the Democrats will not shut their eyes and support the moment he has been nominated?"

Gary's Magnetic Motor.

With an ordinary horseshoe magnet, a bit of soft iron, and a common shingle nail, a practical inventor, who for years has been pondering over the power lying dormant in the magnet, now demonstrates as his discovery a fact of the utmost importance in magnetic science, which has hitherto escaped the observation of both scientists and practical electricians, namely, the existence of a neutral line in the magnetic field—a line where the polarity of an induced magnet ceases, and beyond which it changes. With equally simple appliances he shows the practical utilization of his discovery in such a way as to produce a magnet motor, thus opening up a bewildering prospect of the possibilities before us in revolutionizing the present methods of motive power through the substitution of a wonderfully cheap and safe agent. By his achievement Mr. Wesley W. Gary has quite upset the theories of magnetic philosophy hitherto prevailing, and lifted magnetism out from among the static forces where science has placed it to the position of a dynamic power. The Gary magnetic motor, the result of Mr. Gary's long years of study, is, in a word, a simple contrivance which furnishes its own power, and will run until worn out by the force of friction, coming dangerously near to that awful bugbear, perpetual motion.

At Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, Mr. Gary made his first practical demonstration, and allowed his discovery to be examined and the fact published. He had long been satisfied, from his experiments, that if he could devise a "cut-off," the means of neutralizing the attractive power of a stationary magnet on another raised above it and adjusted on a pivot, unlike poles opposite, and so arrange this cut-off as to work automatically, he could produce motion in a balanced magnet. To this end he persistently experimented, and it was only about four years ago that he made the discovery, the key to his problem, which is the basis of his present motor, and upsets our philosophy. In experimenting one day with a piece of soft iron upon a magnet he made the discovery of the neutral line and the change of polarity. At first he gave little attention to the discovery of the change of polarity, not then recognizing its significance, being absorbed entirely by the discovery of the neutral line opened up to him. Here was the point for his cut-off. For a while he experimented entirely with batteries, but in September, 1874, he succeeded in obtaining a movement independent of the battery. In June, the following year, Mr. Gary exhibited this continuous movement to a number of gentlemen, protecting himself by covering the cut-off with copper, so as to disguise the real material used, and prevent any one from robbing him of his discovery. The publication in the local newspapers of the performance of the little machine, which was copied far and wide, excited much interest.

But the inventor was by no means satisfied. He had succeeded in securing a continuous motion, but not a practical motor. He had invented a unique plaything, but not a machine that would do man's work. So he made further experiments in one direction and another, using for a long time the battery; and it was not until some time after he moved to Boston (which was about two years ago) that he was convinced that the points in the change of polarity, with which he was so little impressed when he first let it upon them along with his discovery of the neutral line, were the true ones to work upon. Thereafter his progress was most rapid, and in a little while he had constructed working models, not only to his own satisfaction, but to that of those experts who had the fairness to give them a critical and thorough examination, clearly demonstating his ability to secure motion and power, as they had never before been secured, from self-feeding and self acting machines. His claim, as he formally puts it, is this: "I have discovered that a straight piece of iron placed across the poles of a magnet, and near to their magnetic field, and before it comes in contact with the magnet, the fact being, however, that actual contact is guarded against. The conditions are that the thickness of the iron must be proportioned to the power of the magnet, and that the neutral line, or line of change in the polarity of the iron, is nearer or more distant from the magnet according to the power of the latter and the thickness of the former. My whole discovery is based upon this change of polarity in the iron, with or without a battery." Power can be increased to any extent, or diminished, by the addition or withdrawal of magnets.

Mr. Gary is forty-one years old, having been born in 1837. During the years devoted to working out his problem he has sustained himself by the proceeds from the sale of a few useful inventions made from time to time when he was forced to turn aside from his experiments to raise funds. From the sale of one of these inventions—a simple little thing—he realized something like ten thousand dollars.—*E. M. Bacon, in Harper's Magazine for March.*

Cyclopedia of Literature.

The new eight volume ACME EDITION OF CHAMBERS' CYCLOPEDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE is meeting with the largest sale which has probably ever been given to a work having only high literary merit and nothing of the sensational. A second edition of 5,000 copies one month after issue of the first edition.

Volume 2, just ready, gives the history and epitome of our literature, from the "golden age" of Queen Elizabeth to 1700, giving in its 416 beautiful pages biographies of and choice selections from the writings of all noted authors of that period, among which are Lord Bacon, Sir Walter Raleigh, Burton, Bishop Hall, John Knox, Milton, Dryden, Jeremy Taylor, and others. The work is of such well known excellence that every person of literary taste possesses or desires to possess some edition of it. This edition is complete in eight handy volumes, excellent in typography, paper and binding, revised to date, and sold at prices so low, that a common question which the publishers have to answer is, "whether the price is for each volume or for the entire work?" It is sold only to subscribers direct, the large discount usually given to dealers and agents being allowed to the subscriber instead. The publishers make special inducements to early purchasers, the eight volumes complete being sent, prepaid, to those who subscribe before March 15th, in paper, for $2.50, in cloth, $3.50, or in half morocco, gilt top, $5. Specimen pages are sent free on request, or a specimen volume for examination, with privilege of purchase of the remainder, for nominal prices: in paper, 20 cents; cloth, 35 cents; half morocco, gilt top, 50 cents. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Publishers, 55 Beekman Street, New York.

A specimen volume in cloth can be seen at the office of this paper, and those who desire can add their names to a club which will soon be forwarded.

IN the heart of New York State is what is known as the Oneida Community. The Communists number about three hundred persons, and the property controlled by them is worth about $500,000. They differ from the Mormons, in that they have a common property and use the "no wife system" instead of the "many-wife system." They classify humanity as one-wife, many-wife and no-wife peoples. Meetings are being held in New York to secure a law that will break up the Community, as their pernicious doctrines are contaminating young girls and men. There appears to be no law on the statute book that covers their case. They raise children on the principle of stock-raisers. The family has no existence, and although prosperous and industrious, the Community is a bad lot.

REMARKABLE FATALITY.—Last Saturday morning, Miss Mary Ann Toole, aged 67 years, one of a trio of aged sisters living at No. 140 Conway street, died of consumption. The day previous to her demise Mrs. Sarah Vernon, her sister, a widow lady, aged 84 years, was taken ill and died Thursday night of heart disease. Saturday, shortly after the death of Miss Toole, the third sister, Mrs. Julia A. McCormick, also a widow, was seized with pneumonia, and died yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, thus completing the death roll of the three old ladies, who had lived and been associated together for years, within a week, and instancing a fatality at once remarkable and seldom witnessed in one household.—*Baltimore American.*

No More Chinese.

The Senate on Saturday passed the House bill restricting the immigration of Chinese to the United States, by the vote of 39 ayes to 27 nays. In the affirmative vote there were 21 Democrats and 18 Republicans, and in the negative 9 Democrats and 18 Republicans. The bill goes back to the House for concurrence in a few amendments made by the Senate, including one excepting from its prohibitions Chinese who come to this country for educational purposes.

The bill is very simple in its provisions. It prohibits any vessel bringing to the ports of this country "any number exceeding fifteen Chinese passengers, whether male or female." The other sections impose severe penalties on the master or any person in charge of vessels who violate the provisions of the law. The law goes into effect on the first of July, 1879, and the President is directed to give notice to the Chinese Government of the abrogation of certain articles of our treaties with China, which were designed to encourage emigration.

The strongest objections made against the law are that it is in conflict with our treaties with China, which guarantee "the free migration and emigration" of the citizens of the respective countries. This is true; the law does so conflict; but the courts have decided that an act of Congress must prevail even when it conflicts with a treaty. The reasons for this are obvious. Otherwise the executive and Senate, as the treaty-making power might, impose intolerable burthens on the people, without the consent and in direct opposition to the wishes of the elected representatives of the people. The Supreme Court, in discussing this very point, has declared "that the Constitution was designed to place our country in this position is a supposition, wholly inadmissable. It is not only inconsistent with the necessitiez of a nation, but negatived by the express words of the Constitution." The Court continues:

That (the Constitution) gives to Congress in so many words, power to declare war—an act which *ipso facto* repeals all treaties inconsistent with a state of war. To refuse to execute a treaty for reasons which approve themselves to their conscientious judgment of a nation is a matter of the utmost gravity but the power to do so is a prerogative of which no nation can be deprived without deeply affecting its independence. That the people of the United states have deprived their Government of this power I do not believe. That it must reside somewhere and be applicable to all cases I am convinced and I feel no doubt that it belongs to Congress.

The entire legality of the action of Congress in abrogating certain provisions of the treaties with China having been established as within its power, the single question remains whether it is expedient to do so in this case. Of that we do not think there can be any doubt on the part of any one who has studied the present and prospective evils and dangers of uncheeked Chinese emigration. The law is a proper one. The Chinese who are here may remain until they voluntarily return or their bones are carried back to their native land, but the flood of Chinese emigration will be stopped in the future, and American labor thus relieved of a crushing and in some respects degrading competition.—*Pittsburg Post.*

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.—A Pottsville dispatch of Monday last says: The exposure of the doings of the Knights of Labor in this county, and especially that portion of them known as McNulty's gang at Shenandoah, whom it is said threatened to inaugurate a general strike in the coal regions unless the miners are paid more regularly, in particularly by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, has caused great excitement among the miners who belong to the organization in different parts of the county. Since the publication of President Gowen's letter the miners have stood around in groups discussing the situation and swearing vengeance on the one who gave Mr. Gowen the information. It is said that a gathering of knights will be held this week at Girardville and Shenandoah to take action on the subject. Threats are made that if the squealers in the ranks are discovered their coffins will be ordered. In some of the districts the Catholic priests yesterday denounced the Knights of Labor from the pulpit, and said that if any of their congregations belonged to the order they must either withdraw from it or be excommunicated from the Church. Rev. James F. O'Reilly, of the Annunciation Church in Shenandoah, refused to allow members of his congregation, whom President Gowen named as belonging to the McNulty crowd, to enter the church edifice yesterday morning.—This caused an uproar. Peter Gallagher, Patrick Mack and John Haley, three of the men on Gowen's list, made oath that they never belonged to the order and know nothing of its inner workings, and that they will make Gowen suffer for his charge in a suit for slander.

THE wedding guests were gathered all, the minister was in the parlor, the marriage feast was piping hot, and the bride was peeping out of her window and blushing the while but the bridegroom was missing. They waited two hours and then dispatched a brother of the bride to find the bridegroom; and meanwhile, lest the victuals should spoil, they all sat down to dinner. Now, the bridegroom was the most bashful man in Goshen township, and possibly in Ohio. He was discovered in his room with his everyday clothes on and with one side of his face shaved.—When asked why he had remained away, he replied that he attempted to shave himself but was so scared and nervous that he could not accomplish it. He finally told the brother that if he would finish shaving him, and help to trim him up, he would go and report for duty. The brother kindly assisted, and the two then started for the home of his anxious bride. When within a short distance of the house, the young man's heart again failed him. He declared that he could not face the crowd, and reluctantly retraced his steps. The brother went home and reported the result of his investigation, and the preacher, turning to the lady, said, "I'll never tie you to such a man." On the following Saturday the father of the young lady was met with the same plea, "I can't stand to face such a crowd, but if you will get a 'squire, and let us get married after night, I will try it again." The old gentleman declared that the ceremony must be performed in the day time. Finally, the bashful young man was led into the parlor by the arm, cooped up in a corner, and brought face to face with minister and maiden.

—A New York *Herald* letter from Brazil gives a frightful picture of the drought, famine and pestilence raging in the northern portion of that country for more than a year past. It is said to be the greatest calamity in two hundred years. Half a million of people were swept away by starvation and disease. The small-pox and black plague carried off their victims in appalling numbers, and thousands of bodies were rotting in open trenches at Lagoa Funda. Thousands of other corpses were torn and devoured by wild animals. The starving peasants ate their own offspring. Some places, including the city of Cerea, have been depopulated. In the terrible struggles for life, children were abandoned and the young souls sold for bread. Thousands of living skeletons were to be seen. The Government aid is tardy. The letter presents a picture of woe, such as can scarcely be paralelled in history, except by the siege of Jerusalem, and the black death which desolated Europe in the Fourteenth century.

—A frightful catastrophe occurred in the village of Summerville, thirty miles from Augusta, Me., on Friday. Ephraim Hyster and wife left home in the forenoon to do some trading, leaving their three children, aged four, two and one half, and eight months at home. By some means the house caught fire, and before aid arrived, the building with the contents was destroyed. The three children perished in the flames. About a year ago another child of the same persons was burned to death.

There was a raising bee in Spencer county, Ind., followed by a ball in the evening, and a rule was adopted that nobody should dance who had not worked at the raising of the house frame. Nathaniel Woods had not qualified himself in the required manner, but insisted on dancing. A row was the result and Woods was killed.

News and Other Notings.

—A man from Meadville, Pa., has found a $75,000 lead mine in Colorado.

—The Town Treasurer of Kennebunkport, Me., gets $25 a year, and gives bonds for $13,000.

—Henry H. Crocker has just died at Ottumwa, Ia., of sunstroke. He was sunstruck last July.

—In a single county in Texas there are 956,000 sheep, a larger number than in any other county in the Union.

—Morristown has a David Puskey, aged twenty-five, who has wooed and won his step-grandmother aged sixty.

—Already three claims to the $15 bounty offered by the Princess Louise for triplets have been made within a fortnight.

—Lewis G. Goldsmith is to start from Boston next summer in a boat eighteen feet long to make a voyage round the world.

—Mrs. Reed, of Patton township, Centre county, accidentally smothered her six months' old baby while carrying it home from a neighbor's.

—Heedless burglars broke into the house of a Georgian gentleman of the ominous name of Ledslinger, and he fired two bullets into one of them.

—Pope Leo XIII. has finally decided to accept Archbishop Purcell's resignation, and has now the appointment of his successor under consideration.

—The wound Captain Samuel Clark, a well known coal operator of Allegheny county, inflicted upon himself several days ago with suicidal intent, has proved fatal.

—P. Mayne, at Cromwell, Union county, Iowa, traduced the character of Maggie Rowen, a milliner, whereupon she cowhided him, and the admiring citizens gave her a new dress.

—A Norwalk husband discovered proof that a neighbor was in love with his wife, and agreed to keep the secret for $100; but the lover paid only $50, whereupon the husband divulged about half of the truth.

—At Georgetown, Mass., the son of a widow married a girl whose brother married the widow, while a child born to the first couple has an uncle and a grandfather and a grandmother and an aunt in the same persons.

—In Detroit, Thursday, Marie Azurine, a trapeze performer, while swinging on a bar eighty feet from the stage, was seized with vertigo and fell headlong to the floor, suffering a fracture of the collar bone and three ribs.

—There is a young woman in Jefferson county who has never seen a railroad, has never been inside of a church, and who, the other day, saw a newspaper for the first time. Foreign missionary societies take notice.

—At an early hour Sunday morning the house of George Sherer, in Franklin township, about twelve miles from Allegheny City, was burned down. Mr. Sherer managed to escape, but two farmers perished in the flames.

—In Norway a horse can help himself to water as he does to hay, from a trough kept full of it, and accordingly drinks like a human being at meals—a sip, then some hay, and so on. Broken winded horses are almost unknown in Norway.

—The Pope has been fairly inundated with abusive, offensive and threatening letters from Socialists in all parts of Europe, who have been moved to anger because of his recent encyclical. His Holiness is making a collection of them.

—The soldiers' orphan home near Xenia, Ohio, was entirely destroyed by fire Sunday morning. No lives were lost and no serious accidents are reported, but several of the inmates made very narrow escapes.—The loss to the State is $75,000.

—John Bradley, of Philadelphia, could not, in consequence of heart disease, be born in any but his own sit down comfortably.—He had a bed made in such a way as to sustain him in an upright position, and in that contrivance he slept for nine years.—He died a few days ago.

—A few small boats are said to have gathered some $10,000 worth of sponges in two days, within half an hour's sail of Florida wharf. A Key West paper says that the article was supposed to be extinct years ago, but it is discovered that the bars in the bay are teeming with sponge of a superior quality.

—Down in Tennessee they have been drinking buttermilk thirty years old and good as new. It was dug from a well which had caved in thirty years before.—At that time the jug of milk, safely corked, was hanging by a rope far down the well, to be kept cool; and there it had staid buried for thirty years.

—Seven persons were poisoned by eating buckwheat cakes at Queensville, Ind., on Saturday, but all except one are expected to recover. It appears that a farmer placed arsenic in his barn to kill rats, and that part of the arsenic became mixed with the buckwheat, which was afterwards sold to the persons poisoned.

—When Senator Shields, of Missouri, drew his pay and mileage—some $400—the other afternoon, he laid it on his desk.—Toward evening a page found the money on the desk, lying around as loose as though it still belonged to the Government. The Senator did not know of his loss until his attention had been called to it.

—A barn at Stamford, Conn., was burned recently by an incendiary, and the truly pious father prayed that the unknown scoundrel might be paralyzed. A man subject from his childhood to epilepsy has just had a stroke of paralysis, and "several superstitious heathen of the place" think there has been a wonderful answer to prayer.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* states on high authority, that "the Pope had determined that, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, it would be inopportune at this time to receive the resignation of Archbishop Purcell. Official notification of this determination of the Pope is expected in a few days. This news will be received with joy by Catholics generally."

—Two miners of Humboldt Wells, Nev., being drunk and jovial, went to the cabin of a wood chopper to have some fun with him. He was a silly fellow and the common butt of the neighborhood, but on this occasion he refused to be fooled with. The drunkards resented his lack of complaisancy, and tried to scare him with their revolvers. Then he cut them down with an axe, killing both.

—At Madisonville, near Cincinnati, on Saturday night, Rev. Peter Waite, colored, was shot and killed by Andrew Endsey, also colored. The latter is in the employ of Charles Jewett, a farmer, and had been left in charge of the house. Waite approaching in the dark to see a servant girl, was hailed by Endrey but refused to answer, and moving round in a suspicious manner, was shot, dying in an hour.

—A daring robbery was perpetrated in broad daylight on Fifth avenue, New York, Friday afternoon. The wife of Adolph DeBary, a wealthy importer, was walking on the avenue with a lady friend, when an elegantly attired man darted behind Mrs. DeBary, caught both of her diamond earrings and endeavored to tear them from her ears. He succeeded in tearing one out, lacerating the ear, and escaped.

—While Peter Schmidt and his son-in-law were walking along the railroad track near Port Jervis, N. Y., on Saturday night, to meet a son of Schmidt, who was about to arrive from Germany, they were struck by a passing train. Schmidt was killed on the spot and his son-in-law seriously injured. Young Schmidt had arrived at the station before the accident and reached home in time to meet his father's corpse.

—Nancy Wa-pa-coona is an Indian maiden of the Miami tribe, living near Wabash, Ind. She desired a white husband, and advertised for one, hinting that the accepted man would get a comfortable home by marrying her. John Madison Hazelton, 60 years old, exceedingly tall and lean, with his nose awry by means of breakage, and very lame in one leg, presented himself at Nancy's dwelling as a candidate.—She said not a word, but drove him out with a club.

—Bishop Foley, of Chicago, died a few minutes before 4 o'clock Wednesday morning of typhoid pneumonia, combined with severe dysentery. His mind was perfectly clear and he prayed constantly while able to articulate. As his speech began to fail he turned to Dr. McMullen and said: "I appoint you administrator; I have tried to do my duty; I bow to the will of Almighty God." The funeral services will be held in Chicago to-day, after which the remains will be taken to Baltimore for interment.

—George A. Abert, of Milwaukee, formerly a State Senator, is said to have fallen in love with the wife of Charles Adams. She asserts that he asked her to desert her husband for him, and on that ground Adams has sued for $6,000 damages. It is not claimed by the plaintiff that his wife's affections were obtained by Abert or that she for an instant entertained the proposal, yet the damage to his peace of mind cannot be repaired he thinks at a lower figure than $6,000.

—Oil City, Pa., has an energetic priest, Father Carroll, whose church has a congregation of 2,000, with a school of 300 children, taught by six sisters; a Sunday-school of 300 scholars, a temperance society of 75 members, a rosary society of 100 members, a boys' temperance society 100 strong and an insurance society of 40 members. The church owns its edifice, priest's residence, sisters' house and school house and a cemetery, and is out of debt, with money in the treasury.

—Chief Justice Pierrepont, of Vergennes, Vt., had a trying duty to perform when he gave his opinion against John P. Phair, the Rutland murderer, the other day. The latter's mother, an estimable woman, has been a nurse in the Judge's family, and watched tenderly at the death-bed of his youngest daughter some time ago, but now she accuses him of cruel prejudice against her son. Phair writes his mother, however, that he shall lose no sleep on account of his doom.

—Information was received on Monday last at the office of the Madeira and Mamore Railroad Company in New York of the final appropriation of four hundred thousand pounds to aid the construction of the railroad, so long prosecuted by the American contractors under the severest embarrassments. A Rio special dispatch to the London *Times* announces the final action of the Brazilian government extending its credit to the amount of two millions of dollars to the enterprise, and the prompt completion of the work is now assured.

—A dispatch from St. Charles, Mo., says a cold blooded murder was committed a few days ago on the farm of Thomas Stonebraker, about ten miles from that place. It appears Stonebraker had gone on a visit to a relative some miles away, leaving his farm in charge of two hired men—James Matson, a Swede, and a mulatto man, called Tom. During the morning the men had an altercation about feeding the hogs and Tom went away, but soon returned with a shot gun and fired a charge of buckshot into Matson's head, killing him instantly. At last accounts the murderer had not been arrested.

—The owner of a steam sawmill in Nevada was until lately a member of a Methodist church, from which he was expelled, as he says, to gratify the personal spite of the pastor. He resolved to hold religious services of his own, and, to make them effective, he obtained a powerful calliope, and attached it to the steam boiler of his mill. On Sundays, the voice of the Methodist preacher is drowned by the sound of the calliope, as it screeches "The Sweet By and By," and other Moody and Sankey tunes. The clergyman has applied to a justice's court for relief, but the magistrate rules that the use of the calliope on Sunday for sacred music is legal. The question has been carried to a higher court.

—Dr. Bertillon has published another statistical *étude* in France to prove that matrimony is more favorable to longevity than celibacy. Between the ages of twenty and thirty the annual mortality per thousand in France is ten bachelors and six married men, and the same disproportion is observable later on, diminishing however with advancing years. Between forty five and fifty it is twenty single men to eleven Benedicts. Widowers die with peculiar rapidity, the figures in the twenty-five to thirty year class being twenty-two to six married men. After passing the age of twenty-five married women die off less rapidly than spinters, and the mortality of widows is by no means as great as is that of widowers.

—Mr. and Mrs. Gill had worked very hard for a year at a ranch in Nevada, saving every cent that they could, and at the end of that time started to return to Virgina City, where they intended to buy a little home. They decided to make the journey afoot in order to avoid exposure, but they bought a bottle of whisky to drink on the way. "Come on, my darling," said Gill, as they set out together, "we'll be happy now." Their first effort to be happy was to drink the liquor. It was exceedingly cold and late that night Gill staggered into a tavern thoroughly intoxicated. He said that his wife had frozen to death back on the road. She was found dead, indeed, but Gill had murdered her in a drunken quarrel.

—George A. Ormiston, of Newburg, N. Y., was taken to the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, one day last week, on an order issued by County Judge Brown, a commission to inquire into his sanity having pronounced him a monomaniac. Ormiston believes that all his thoughts are known by others. He imagines that he is suffering from a disease of the head by which his thoughts escape him through his nostrils and ears, and that every person can tell what he is thinking about. To prevent this he keeps his nostrils and ears plugged with cotton, but this seems to do him no good. When he imagines his thoughts are thus escaping he shuts his eyes and goes through all sorts of facial contortions in order to stop them. He is apparently sane in everything else.

—A boy eleven years old committed suicide in Philadelphia Friday afternoon.—His name was William Zehler, living with his grandmother who left the house to visit a neighbor, and during her absence he locked the door and went into the cellar, where he piled up a number of blocks, and standing on them, tied a rope to a joist. After adjusting the rope to his neck he kicked the blocks away. His grandmother returned in about half an hour and climbed through a back window. After searching the house she descended to the cellar and found the boy hanging dead. His knees touched the ground. The only cause assigned for the suicide is that the child had lately been reading religious books which interested him deeply, and he had been heard to express a desire to go to Heaven.

HOW IS THIS FOR CHEAP?

S. TEITELBAUM,

OF CARROLLTOWN, OFFERS

8½ lbs. Green Coffee for	$1.00
15 lbs. Brown Sugar for	1.00
10 boxes Essence Coffee for	25c.
1 lb. Pure Japan Tea for	50c.
No. 2 Mackerel, per kit, at	1.50
Lake Herring, per ½ bbl., at	1.20
1 lb. Goshen Cheese for	10c.
1 gal. Non-Explosive C. Oil,	16c.
1 " N. Orleans Molasses,	50c.

AND ALL OTHER GOODS AT

PRICES EQUALLY LOW!

☞ Don't pass this announcement unnoticed, but read and profit by it for your own benefit.—Meantime permit

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - FEB. 21, 1879.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—McDonald sells good prints at 5 cts per yard.

—Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. [1-5-1y.]

—McDonald is the champion bargain-giver of Loretto.

—McDonald sells 6 lbs. of good roasted coffee for $1.00.

—McDonald sells Clark's machine cotton at 5 cts. per spool.

—McDonald sells pure carbon oil, warranted not to freeze.

—Wolves are said to be becoming a nuisance in Clearfield county.

—County Surveyor McConnell lifted his commission and was qualified last week.

—Having secured the new penitentiary, Huntingdon now wants a furnace and a milk wagon.

—Wherly met Gurley in a square, open fight, and Wherly knocked Gurley clean out of sight.

—Mr. L. Dean Canan and wife, of Johnstown, celebrated their silver wedding last Saturday.

—Any goods you wish to buy you will find cheaper at Barkers' than at any other store in the county.

—McDonald's trade prices are as low as those of any other store in the county. Cash prices a little lesser.

—Oats and corn will be taken by M. J. Teitelbaum, of Loretto, in exchange for goods at cash prices.

—To-morrow will be the anniversary of Washington's birthday. Close up in front —it's a legal holiday.

—Hurly-burly! 80 for Wherly and 42 for Gurley. An "endorsement" like that is apt to make a man surly.

—On Saturday last the Gaulier Steel Company of Johnstown paid out on their monthly pay-roll $15,000.

—The Junior Order of United American Mechanics of Altoona will go to Johnstown to-morrow on an excursion.

—The best bargains in boots, shoes and clothing are some of the inducements held out by M. J. Teitelbaum, of Loretto.

—Fifteen thousand California salmon from the State fisheries were last week put into the Juniata river near Hollidaysburg.

—A new grocery store has been opened by Messrs. Gittings & Owens in the building formerly occupied by Mr. G. G. Owens, on Main street.

—A portable engine was put in position and used by Mr. J. Chester Wilson in his lecture on "Light by Electricity" in Altoona last evening.

—Blairsville is being scourged by diphtheria, one family, that of Mr Cyrus Stauffer, having lost five children inside a like number of weeks.

—A. A. Barker & Son, at their store in Carrolltown, have a large assortment of men and boys' clothing which they are selling regardless of cost for cash.

—The *Herald* gravely assures its readers that a youngman named Beaver had his head and one arm cut off by the cars, and that he "died soon after." Du tell!

—M. J. Teitelbaum, of Loretto, declares without fear of contradiction that he sells goods of all kind at lower prices than any other merchant in the county.

—A couple of Altoona's brag shots were in town one day this week, endeavoring to arrange a match between Cambria county and Blair county trigger-pullers.

—As a specimen of grim humor the posting on the front door of Commissioner Gurley's residence of a call for a Democratic caucus to nominate borough officers is pretty hard to get away with.

—In the United States District Court at Pittsburgh Tuesday, in the matter of Wm. M. Lloyd, bankrupt, Register Shafer was directed to countersign warrants drawn by the assignees in this case.

—A brakeman named William Greer, of Derry, was run over by the cars near that place on Monday and had his left leg crushed in such a horrible manner that amputation was found necessary.

—Mr. Chas. H. Laterner is about to retire from the hotel business in Altoona, his object being to return to Ebensburg and accept a clerkship in the office of his brother-in-law, Register and Recorder Lake.

—Capt. Wm. Linton, of Summit, has added his name to the list of aspirants for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff of Cambria county. He has all the elements of availability necessary for a good officer.

—If the *Herald* knows what it is talking about, our young friend, Lon. Rodgers, must be a climber as well as a shooter. At least we read in that paper that the aforesaid Lon. "cuts gray fox 'from the top of a tree.'"

—Before Hon. W. W. Ketchum, in the United States District Court at Pittsburgh, on Saturday, an order was granted restraining the assignees from selling the mansion property of William M. Lloyd, bankrupt.

—Rev. Father Davin, of Summitville, had the misfortune to lose his horse, one of the best and most valuable in the county, some time since, peculiar to equines putting a sudden quietus to his existence one day last week.

—The counties throughout the State are expected to send at least five delegates each to the State Local Option convention which meets at Harrisburg next Tuesday. The number, and possibly more, will go from Cambria.

—Mr. Scott Williams has issued a prospectus for his proposed new paper at Carrolltown, and it now remains to be seen whether the requisite encouragement will be extended to him. Scott certainly has our best wishes for success.

—Don't forget to attend the entertainment of the Loretto Dramatic Association, to be given at the Town Hall, in that place, tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon. The boys present a gorgeous and attractive bill, and deserve a liberal benefit.

—We are assured that there is no truth in the rumor that Commissioner Gurley received up Tuesday night to hear from the remote districts of the county. The returns from the West ward seem to have satisfied him in that direction.

—It is a nice thing to have a brother who is exceedingly "bright," while the "eleven hundred" saved for the taxpayers is also quite right, but when we come to examine the "endorsement" it strikes us that things don't look quite as well as they might.

—It will be remembered, as a somewhat unique circumstance in the history of local politics that it required no less than three ballots in a popular convention of voters to nominate a Democratic candidate for Burgess last Monday evening.

—A large stock of winter caps, underwear, heavy flannels, furs, and many other winter goods, will be sold at cost (and in many cases less than cost) in order to close the present stock of goods at Barkers' stores, Ebensburg and Carrolltown.

—Mr. Frank Gurley is one of the most deserving and exemplary young men in Ebensburg, but when he undertook to shoulder the political sins of his brother, the model candidate, he bit off a great deal more than it was possible for any man to chew.

—"Sleighing again!" is the caption of items we see occasionally in papers printed far from the mountain. Up in this latitude we have had uninterrupted sleighing since the middle of last December, and the fun is beginning to get sort of monotonous.

—It looked like a snow storm, and they were going to take no risks as to the branch road, and so the Johnstown return judges hired a sleigh and brought the returns of the election up overland on Wednesday. But the train goes out and comes in just the same.

—Two Indiana county companies having been transferred from the Fifth to the Tenth Regiment, P. N. G., considerable rivalry to fill these vacancies by the creation of new companies is being manifested by Hollidaysburg, Altoona, Huntingdon, and some other towns.

—The body of Mr. John Lewis, whose sudden death at the Cambria colony in Kansas we chronicled last week, was buried the Sunday following, Feb. 9th, on the tract of land taken up by his father, Mr. David Lewis, for a future home for himself and family.

—An effort is being made to raise the sum of $600 by subscription to purchase a law library for the use of the Blair county bar. If successful, a room in the Court House will be devoted to the storing of the books. Judge Dean headed the list with a subscription of $25.

—The East ward is disposed to brag of the excellence of the clerical ability of its election board. With a total vote of 85 cast, the full returns were ciphered up, all the necessary documents made out, and the ballot-box sealed in about one hour from the time the polls closed.

—The Hollidaysburg correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* says that President Grant was the guest of Col. Jim Milliken on the occasion of a late visit of the former to Cairo, Egypt, but as no affidavit accompanies the statement, we imagine it will find less than a million believers in its accuracy.

—The saving in about one month and a half of eleven hundred dollars for the taxpayers of the county was, if true, a good thing for the model Commissioner to do, especially if he did it all alone by himself, but the saving of his own political integrity would probably have panned out better so far as he is personally concerned.

—A young man named George Wise, employed in Haws' cement mill, near Johnstown, fell into a machine used for crushing clay last Saturday. His head was caught in the rollers and badly crushed, and had it not been for the prompt action of a fellow laborer who turned off the steam, he would have been speedily reduced to a pulp.

—Thus remarks the Osceola *Reveille*: The Altoona *Mirror* states that Joseph Vanormer, of Fallen Timber, Cambria county, recently hauled ninety sawlogs in a slide with only two horses. That is pretty good work, even for "Joe," who is an old hand at the business; but in this county, it is not unusual to haul 200 logs in a slide, and no "Eli Perkins" about it either.

—The only contest in Carrolltown borough on Tuesday was for Justice of the Peace and Constable, the regular Democratic candidates, Henry Scanlan, Esq., and Mr. John Stoltz, being opposed by Messrs. Augustine Walter and Alex. Grief on an independent basis, the two latter of whom, however, came out second best by a majority for the other men of 38 and 34 respectively.

—The *Tribune* informs us that Mr. Scott Williams, of Ebensburg, visited Johnstown last week with the avowed object in view of purchasing the type and press once used in the publication of the *Echo* newspaper in that place, and transporting the same to Carrolltown and starting a weekly journal. But the negotiations seem not to have been prosecuted to a conclusion satisfactory to both buyer and seller.

—The United Brethren Conference held its annual session at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, last week. The following among other appointements of pastors for the ensuing year were made: Fallen Timber, D. Strayer; Johnstown, J. I. L. Resler; Cambria, B. Noon; Wilmore and Conemaugh, S. Walker. D. Speck is Presiding Elder for the Eastern District and J. Medsgar for the Western District.

—Mr. Henry Lloyd, of Pittsburgh, died at his residence in that city on the 12th instant, aged 61 years. He was President of the First National Bank of Altoona since the retirement of Mr. Wm. M. Lloyd, who is his brother, and was also largely engaged in the iron business in Pittsburgh. He was a man of much energy and enterprise, and his death is made the subject of lengthy eulogiums by the Pittsburgh and Altoona newspapers.

—Johnstown has dethroned its King and re-established a Republican (?) form of government. In other words, the entire Republican ticket has been elected in that borough, Mr. Samuel J. Boyer, the Republican candidate for Burgess, beating his Honor, James King, the present Burgess and Citizens' candidate for re-election, by a majority of 170, while the majorities for the other nominees of that party range from 135 to 192.

—This item, from the Lancaster *New Era*, is an illustration of the distorted shape a matter of news will sometimes take when it travels far from home: "Michael Doughan a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, was thrown from a train at South Ford, Pittsburgh, on Monday, and was instantly killed." It refers to the killing of Michael Dugan at South Fork, this county, the correct particulars of which appear elsewhere in this paper.

—One year ago Mr. Josue D. Parrish was elected a member of Council from the West ward, but owing to the fact that he then held the office of County Commissioner, which was deemed incompatible with that of Councilman, he was not permitted to take his seat. Time rights all things even. Being a Commissioner no longer, he was again run for Council last Tuesday, and it affords us pleasure to say that he was elected by a majority which is altogether comfortable.

—Mr. Dwight Jones, for some sixteen months a resident of Iowa, has come back to Ebensburg to stay. Mr. Evan Griffith, who tested the climate of that State for about a year, has decided it uncongenial, and will also return here shortly and begin business where he left off. It is thus seen that we have an incoming as well as an outgoing tide to our population, though the latter has latterly predominated. But after a while, maybe we'll have them all back.

—The announcement printed in these columns last week to the effect that a married daughter of Mrs. Ott, of this place, had recently died in Clearfield county was incorrect. Through some mistake in getting names mixed, and hence a mistake which may have created grief in quite a large circle of friends of the lady in question. We are glad to be able to say that so far from being dead, she is not even ill—a condition in which we trust she may long remain.

—On last Sunday afternoon, while Mary, an interesting little daughter of Mr. Benj. Wertner, of Carrolltown was in the act of getting into a sled at the residence of a neighbor living some distance in the country, she was thrown out backward in consequence of the sudden starting of the team, and falling to the ground sustained a severe fracture of one arm. Dr. Oatman adjusted the fracture as speedily as possible, and the little sufferer is now getting along quite comfortably.

—The new Town Council, which according to law must be organized inside ten days from the day of election, will be composed as follows: East ward, F. H. Barker, Thos. L. Jones, Alvin Evans—all Republicans; West ward, J. A. Shoemaker, J. G. Hasson, Josue D. Parrish—all Democrats. The Burgess, who has the casting vote, is a Republican, which gives the organization of the body to that side of the political house. The retiring members are R. R. Tibbott, John L. Stough and Wm. H. Sechler, the latter of whom served on the board to fill a vacancy.

—Mr. Celestine Lilly, one of our most esteemed friends during a period old Portage railroad times, when we published the *Crusader* at Summitville, called in to see us the other day, and right glad we were to find him even stouter and heartier than in days of yore, albeit he sports a cork leg in lieu of one of a pair which nature originally furnished him, and of which a pitiless railroad train deprived him some years ago. Mr. Lilly is now and has for a long time past been a resident of Janesville, Wis., where he still pursues his old-time avocation of locomotive engineer. Thrice welcome, friend of other days, and may you long live and prosper.

—Rev. Father M'Carthy, of St. Augustine well known as a sound and eloquent reasoner and well worthy to be called the silver-tongued orator, will deliver a lecture at the Church of the Holy Name, in this place, on next Sunday afternoon, the theme upon which he intends to discourse being "The Triumphs of Christianity in the days of Constantine." No admission fee will be charged, but a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the church. The lecture will begin at half-past 3 o'clock.

—And now it is in order to publish borough and township statements in two newspapers. This should be promptly attended to, not only because the law demands it, but because it is the right of the people who pay the taxes to have the proper information. When the borough or township has no indebtedness, the neglect to publish is a fine of $20: but if the borough or township is in debt, the neglect to publish is a fine of $1,000. Auditors had better look "a leedle bit out pretty soon after a vile."

—Mr. John Zerbe died suddenly at the residence of his son, Mr. A. C. Zerbe, in Tyrone, on the 7th inst. The deceased was a resident of Cambria county till 1868, when he removed to Kent, Portage county, Ohio, about two years ago, and thither his remains were taken for interment. Mr. Zerbe leaves seven children—one son in Michigan, two daughters in Ohio, a son in Cambria county, a daughter in Altoona, and a son and daughter, Mr. A. C. Zerbe and Mrs. John Shoffner, in Tyrone. He was in the 70th year of his age.

—Two weeks ago we threw out the suggestion that Esquire Jones and Constable Evans, in the East ward, and Esquire Kinkead and Constable Wherly, in the West ward, should be voted for regardless of party considerations. The advice was wisely followed, and they received the unanimous support of the citizens, if we except a few votes squandered on Mr. Frank Gurley in the West ward for Constable. Burgess Scanlan declined re-election, or he too would doubtless have received a similar compliment.

—Things were considerably mixed at the election for local officers of Altoona on Tuesday. Our old friend Dern, Republican, ran the highest vote for School Director, with Pimlott, Democrat, 9 votes behind him.—Both were elected. Fettinger, the Democratic stand-by of the city, leads M'Donald, Republican, 203 votes, while Judge Rose, Republican, walks into an Alderman's office with a majority of 226 over Ambelser, Greenbacker. Dougherty on the East side, and Gibbs on the West side, both Democrats, were returned as Constables.

—Altoona has organized a boat club, and the club is going to build a boat house. Altoona is not much of a maratime place, the sewer which drains the Logan House being in point of fact the only conductor of large quantities of water to be found in those parts. Consequently, when the club desire to take a little sail, they have to go a mile or so beyond Hollidaysburg and borrow the use of the reservoir for the occasion. But the growing importance of Altoona demands a boat club, and the present disadvantage is cheerfully met and overcome.

—Some ten or twelve days ago, Messrs. Thomas Griffith and Lem. Davis, both of Ebensburg, essayed the trip hence to McKean county and return—probably 300 miles by the roads—in a sleigh. They completed the contract last Saturday, disadvantage in cheerfully met and overcome.

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—If everything went well, as we have no doubt it did, our young friend John W. Bower, of Toledo, Ohio, took unto himself a wife at the Immaculate Conception church, in said city, at 9 o'clock this morning, yesterday last, on which occasion he made happy for life a young and we have no doubt handsome and amiable lady named Miss Mary E. Whitwham, whom we heartily congratulate on having secured so worthy a husband. We certainly can do no less than tender our best wishes to the happy young couple, though at the same time we cannot refrain from expressing the hope that when the wife of his bosom orders up the right Bower—in the morning to make on the fires, John will not sigh for a return of the good old times when he enjoyed the privilege of "playing it alone."

—Mr. Michael Dugan, of Wilmore, an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the capacity of brakeman for about fourteen years, met with a shocking death on last Sunday night. He was going westward with his train about midnight, and when near the signal tower at South Fork fell beneath the wheels. One foot was torn off, and the leg from the ankle to the hip was horribly mangled. He was removed to East Conemaugh and medical aid summoned, but earthly skill was of no avail to save. He died about 2 o'clock on Monday morning. A special engine which had been sent to Wilmore for his wife returned with her on board about fifteen minutes after he died. Rev. Father Corcoran, of Johnstown, administered the consolations of religion. The remains were subsequently prepared for burial and placed in a coffin and taken to Wilmore, where they were interred in the Catholic cemetery on Tuesday. Deceased was aged about thirty years, and was the father of three small children, his wife being a daughter of Mr. Valentine Maltze, of Wilmore, where the unfortunate man's mother and sister reside. May he rest in peace.

WHY will you allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Lung troubles, when an immediate relief can be so readily attained?—*Boschee's German Syrup* has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the several Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced. For sale by Dr. Wm. Lemmon, Ebensburg, Pa.

ALL ABOUT THE FREEMAN.—Possessing as we do an inordinate amount of modesty, such as it is, we find it almost impossible to reconcile ourself to the publication of the following words of congratulatin, but as we are anxious to show that we appreciate the good wishes of our esteemed friends of the press, we are constrained to let them go for what they will bring. Other congratulations equally generous will follow next week, our present space being too limited for the entire list:

[Huntington Globe.]

THE Cambria *Freeman* came to us last week enlarged to the extent of a column to each page and otherwise improved. McPike is the "boss" punster in this neck o' timber, and prints a paper that more pretentious towns than Ebensburg would not be ashamed of. Now let the people of Cambria show him that they appreciate his efforts to give them a first weekly paper.

[Altoona Mirror.]

THE Cambria FREEMAN is at last out in enlarged form and with new type. The space for reading matter is greatly enlarged and as it is just what newspaper readers are always clamoring for, it should certainly meet with their approbation, to be shown by "material" testimony. Mac. has many friends around here to wish him success, but none more heartily than we.

[Huntington Journal.]

WELL, that long-promised and anxiously-looked-for enlargement and improvement of the Cambria FREEMAN has at last been consummated, as was evidenced in the good looks of last week's issue. Barring those miserable ginger cake-looking rules at the top of the pages we can congratulate Brother McPike on the neat appearance of his paper. Substitute plain rule in their stead and the FREEMAN will be a model of typographical neatness.

[Emlenton Register.]

THE Cambria FREEMAN, published at Ebensburg, Cambria county, has housed a new style power press—a Rankin—and the editor of the paper issued from it last week presented a decided improvement. Mac. feels justly proud of his new press and promises to improve his paper both in size and appearance. We are glad of this evidence of his prosperity, and hope that our old time friend may continue to meet with success and be correspondingly happy.

[Brother Bowman, Everett Press.]

THE Cambria FREEMAN, of Ebensburg, comes to us this week enlarged to an eight-column-to-the-page paper, and otherwise improved, and printed on a new patent cylinder press. The paper lay on our desk a couple of days before we recognized it, so great is the change in its general appearance. We congratulate our "jour" of other days, brother McPike, on this gratifying indication of the prosperity of the printing business in the mountain village.—May he live to enjoy it until his auburn locks become as white as his native mountain peaks in midwinter.

[Altoona Tribune.]

THE Cambria FREEMAN comes to us enlarged, and as it was a good paper before this improvement, it is a better one now. The only thing we don't like is the cross cut saw head-rules, which, if they mean anything, are emblematic of the innumerable sharp and deep cuts McPike bears toward his fellow men, and they differ with his feelings. Well the TRIBUNE will try and keep on the right side of the handsome man, merchant and editor, and thus the financial and individual success possible in his efforts to print the best weekly paper in Cambria county. He knows how to do it, if his patrons will stand by him with the wherewithal to do it, which we hope they will do.

[Philipsburg Journal.]

IF the Cambria FREEMAN hesitated long and labored hard to accomplish its last week's issue, the last number of its issue will convince its host of readers and McPike's many friends that it was not all in vain. Verily, like the *Morning Herald* our host has been sorely pressed to comprehend that saw like device at the head of each page, and were it not for the genial courtesy characteristic of its editor, we might insinuate that a rough raking was in store for some poor, unfortunate that might fall under his censure. The County Commissioners may be its first victims. But then that's no funeral of ours and we wish the FREEMAN all manner of joy and prosperity in its enlarged and improved form.

[Lewistown True Democrat.]

OUR jovial friend, H. A. McPike, Esq., of the Cambria FREEMAN, has bought a new press, and otherwise improved his property in favor of the TRUE DEMOCRAT. To improve it editorially would be impossible, for it has long been regarded as one of the best country newspapers. On the other hand, he has lost the advertising of the county accounts, because he refused to submit them at a knock-down price dictated by two members of the Board of County Commissioners (one Democrat and one Republican), who, in a mistaken zeal for retrenchment and Reform, have got to robbing honest mechanics of the just prices of their labor. The consequence is, the great body of the Democratic organs in your county will be deprived of seeing the official advertisements, in which every tax payer is interested.

THE ELECTION.—The election on Tuesday was conducted in a quiet manner, though pretty nearly the full vote was out. The chief fight in the borough was for Burgess and School Director, while in the West ward a good deal of interest was taken in the contest for Constable. John E. Scanlan, Esq., the present Burgess, had refused a re-election, and in a caucus held Monday evening the name of Mr. John L. Stough was endorsed by the Democracy. The Republicans put forward Mr. Ed. J. Humphreys as their standard-bearer, and he succeeded in pulling through, with 33 votes to spare.—One year ago, Mr. Humphreys was defeated for the same office by Mr. Scanlan by about 70 votes. The Democracy and Republicans were divided, whereas *now* they are united.—Messrs. Geo. A. Kinkead and John Kirschner Republicans, were chosen School Directors over Messrs. John E. Scanlan and John A. Kennedy, Democrats, by a majority for the former of 18, and for the latter of 15. Mr. Geo. J. Rodgers, Republican, was elected Borough Auditor.

The East ward is Republican by the uniform vote of almost three to one, and no Democratic ticket was placed in the field excepting the name of Mr. A. J. Rhey for Inspector, who was put forward by Mr. Lewis Rodgers, Greenbacker. Following are the names of the successful candidates:

Justice of the Peace, Richard Jones, Jr.; Constable, Evan D. Evans; Councilman, Thomas L. Jones; Assessor, R. R. Davis; Assistant Assessors, R. R. Tibbott, Evan J. Evans; Judge of Election, William Leighty; Inspectors, Isaac Davis, Lewis Rodgers.

The full Democratic ticket was elected in the West ward, as follows.

Justice of the Peace, Harrison Kinkead; Constable, John Wherly; Councilmen, J. A. Shoemaker (3 years), Alfred Swan (2 years); Assessor, John A. Blair; Assistant Assessors, H. A. Shoemaker and James Myers; Judge of Election, Thomas Fagan; Inspector, E. C. Parrish. Mr. Ed. W. Humphreys was elected as the Republican Inspector.

Mr. Frank Gurley, Democrat, ran as a volunteer candidate for Constable against Mr. Wherly, the regular nominee, but was beaten to the tune of two to one.

It may be said of the successful candidates as a body that they are good men and good citizens, and will doubtless give satisfaction in the several offices to which they have been elected.

In Cambria township the following ticket was elected:

Justice of the Peace, Griffith J. Jones; School Directors, Abel Lloyd, John L. Evans; Assessor, John F. Tibbott; Assistant Assessors, Edward Thomas, John T. Hughes; Constable, David R. Edwards; Judge of Election, Hugh Edwards, Inspectors, David H. Jones, David G. Griffith; Auditor, Rees S. Lloyd; Township Clerk, Griffith J. Jones; Supervisors, Wm. J. Pryce, and either Humphrey Francis or George Pryce, these two being a *tie* at 64 votes.

All the foregoing gentlemen, it is needless to say to those who know the political complexion of Cambria township, are Republicans.

HUMORS OF THE LAW.—At the June term of Venango county court, 1866, a writ of replevin was issued by the Syracuse Pit Hole Oil company against one Carothers.—At the October term, 1867, judgment was rendered for plaintiffs, with verdict on judgment. It is a rule in law that unless a motion for a new trial be made at the term when judgment was rendered, the Court has no authority to grant a rehearing, and the finding would be conclusive unless reversed by the Supreme Court. On the 28th of March, 1868, two terms of court having in the meantime elapsed, the defendant took a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted. The rule was argued before President Judge Trunkey and Associate Judge McCormick, in the absence of the other occupant of the bench. The President Judge filed an opinion discharging the rule. The Associate dissented, and subsequently joined with Hon. James A. Connelly, the other Associate, in making the following order, granting a new trial: "September 15, 1868; rule made absolute." The plaintiff took out a writ of error, and the Supreme Court stepped in and reversed the order of the Associate judges. The learned P. Bright's in "Digest," Vol. 2, page 2,013, reporting this remarkable case, has the following to say:

A motion for a new trial cannot be entertained after judgment and the lapse of two terms. In this case the motion was heard before the President Judge and one of the Associates, who differed in their opinion, and the other Associate subsequently joined with his fellow-one, in ordering a new trial.

The foregoing statement of proceedings in a case and decision were unearthed at a late Argument Court held here, and the Johnstown *Tribune*, from which paper we condense, wants to know whether Brightly really didn't mean to designate the honorable Associate Judges of the Venango county Court as a brace of "asses," exempli in an uncommon degree from a knowledge of the law?

—Several of Wm. M. Lloyd's farms and city lots will be sold by the assignees at public outcry in Altoona on Monday next—provided, of course, anybody buys them.

WE ARE HERE
FOR THE
PROTECTION OF THE PEOPLE!

READ THESE GOLDEN WORDS AND BE CONVINCED
THAT THIS IS THE PLACE TO GET YOUR CHEAP
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ETC.

In these dark days of hard times, no money, financial failures, and universal panics, it is cheering to observe one bright ray of hope—one promise of relief from the burdens which oppress the rich, carry consternation to the hearts of the poor, and make each day a continual strife for the necessaries of life. In such times, when the scarcity of money oppresses all, it behooves every citizen to give ear to methods of economy, whereby to save money, when the opportunity is presented, and not waste it in purchases that can be made for nearly one-half the usual price.

The modern ideas of merchandising have met and mastered the old credit system. CASH is the lever that moves the world, and the man whose facilities enable him to sell goods cheapest has the inside track and commands the situation. The masses of the people understand the power of these great drives. What sense is there, then, in paying double price for a few days' credit? Pay day must come some time, and it may be that most of people are less able to pay then than now.

With our facilities we are entitled to buy goods cheaper than any man in America. We combine Jobber, wholesale broker, speculator, importer, agent, and retailer—consequently we save to the consumer those innumerable profits which support high living, brown stone fronts, fast horses, and unnumbered extravagances.

We buy and sell STRICTLY FOR CASH, which enables us in buying to take advantage of every fluctuation in the market, and in selling to avoid all losses from bad debts, interest on outstanding bills, cost of collecting, accounting, etc.—all of which losses and expenses must be added to the bills of—honest people who pay for what they get.

Pay as you go—buy the best and go where you can get the most goods for the least money. This is the story boiled down,—the true story of common sense and economy.

If you save 20 per cent. on a dollar by buying your goods right, it will ensure you a handsome fortune in an ordinary lifetime.

On account of our tremendous daily increase of business, our present location has become too small, and to accommodate the demands made upon us we have invested time, labor and capital in the erection of one of the finest Store Rooms in this section of country, and carry a

LARGER AND FINER STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, ETC.

than can be found anywhere else between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. It will pay you to visit this COMMERCIAL PALACE and see the large and choice stock of merchandise we have in every department of the large city establishments. Men envy our success who had the same chance of starting with us in the race had they practiced the same rules through life. Read carefully the principles and methods we observe in conducting our business, and you will see the secret of our success right away.

We treat all alike, whether rich or poor, black or white, learned or unlearned.

We mark all our goods in plain figures at a fair price, and adhere strictly to the one price, and that the lowest. We consider the money of the poor man as good as that of the rich, and treat all customers alike. Polite attendance and prompt service and then everybody has the satisfaction of knowing that they are not helping to pay for particular favors shown to other customers.

We guarantee every article to be just as represented, and if it does not come up to the expectations of purchaser, or if he finds some one else can buy the same article for less money, we will cheerfully do one of two things—refund the money, or let him exchange for something else.

No misrepresenting goods in order to make a sale. Every salesman is under strict orders to sell at prices marked on the tickets, and to mine a sale rather than misrepresent goods. Whether you are a judge of the article which you wish to purchase, or are perfectly ignorant on that point, you can depend upon having the truth told; you can send a child or a servant to purchase and you will be sure of not only getting the worth of your money, but of getting your goods home safely. In one word, we say to our customers, come to us, and you will be treated as you would wish to be; but if you can get them cheaper from us in any advantage to patronize us. We are determined to be the champions of real genuine bargains.

We call upon the people to COME AND SEE. We have nothing more to say—we leave it to every candid thinking person to say whether or not our enterprise is worthy their patronage. Send for samples.

Baltzell & Rouss,
1226 Eleventh Avenue, in rear of Logan House,
Next to the Presbyterian Church, - - ALTOONA, PA.

W. W. ROUSS, Broadway, N. Y. C. BALTZELL, Cumberland, Md. T. BALTZELL, Jr., Altoona, Pa.

New York Office, 376 Broadway.

CASH--One Price.

N. B.--Look out for our Price List, which will appear in this paper in a few weeks. [Feb. 14, 1879.]

NEW RULES OF THE CAMBRIA COUNTY BAR.—And now, February 11, 1879, the following additional rules of Court are adopted; and alterations made of those heretofore adopted, to wit:

RELATING TO THE ADMISSION OF MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

I. Every person intending to become a student of the law, and intending to make application for admission to this Bar, shall present his application in writing to the Chairman of the Committee upon Examinations, setting forth the name, age, and residence of the member of the Bar with whom he desires to register and containing a request for a preliminary examination; which said application shall be referred with a certificate of the good moral character of the applicant, signed by the attorney with whom such student applies to study law, to said Committee, to be by said Committee carefully and fully examined on all the branches of a thorough English education, as well as to his acquirements in the rudiments of Latin. Should the applicant pass a satisfactory examination, and be found of sufficient mental capacity and of good moral character, the Committee shall certify the same to the Prothonotary, who shall enter the name of said applicant in the Common Pleas Docket as "Entered Student at Law." Each registered student shall, if under the age of twenty-one years, devote at least three years to legal studies; and if twenty-one years of age or upwards, two years to said studies, in the office and under the personal direction of his preceptor named in his application. At the end of which term of three or two years, according to the age of the student, upon certificate to that effect, and of his continued good moral character given by his preceptor, the application of said student, made in open Court, shall be referred to the Committee, who shall thoroughly, by both oral and written examinations, inquire into his fitness for admission to the practice of the law. These examinations shall include his knowledge of the Common-Law as found in Blackstone and Kent's Commentaries; The Law of Evidence; The Law of Contracts; Chitty's Pleading; Troubat and Haly Practice, and Brightly's Equity Jurisprudence. *Provided*, That students engaged in the study of the law at the date of the adoption of this rule, under attorneys of this Bar, shall be registered in the Prothonotary's office upon the certificates of their preceptors, setting forth the length and length of time they have been reading, and that they are of good moral character; and such persons may apply at any time for a preliminary examination, or may take both the preliminary and final examination at the same time. That on examination of the said applicants who are favorably recommended, shall be filed in the office of the Prothonotary, but of all unsuccessful, shall be returned by the Committee in cases of favorable reports in majority of the full Committee being necessary thereto) by the Committee, the students shall be admitted to practice. And in case of rejection the applicant shall not be re-examined until the expiration of one year from the date of such rejection.

II. A member of the Bar in practice and in good standing, of any other county in this State, who is of five years' standing at the Bar, and shall present a certificate from the President Judge of the district setting forth the standing of such applicant as aforesaid, may be admitted on motion, except in cases where the rules of Court in the applicant's county requires an examination of a member of the Bar of application may be made for admission in such county or district, in which case his application shall be referred to the Committee.

And all other cases the applicant shall present in writing to the Court his application for admission, with such certificate of good character and standing as he may have, which shall be referred to the Committee.

III. Gentlemen of the Bar from other counties may on motion be specially admitted for the purpose of trying any cause in which they are interested or presenting any motion or petition.

A RELIC OF THE PAST.—The following letter in the handwriting of Rev. Dr. Gallitzin, the pioneer priest of the Alleghenies, has been handed us for publication by our townsman, D. F. Johnston, Esq., who obtained possession of it through the courtesy of Wm. Dorris, Esq., of Huntingdon, to whose father, then postmaster at Hollidaysburg, the letter was addressed. It will be noted that the place last named was the nearest post-office town at that early day, and that the mail was carried over the mountain by a "rider," while many of our readers will have no difficulty in recognizing in "John Miller, innkeeper at Munster," old John G. Miller, the former father-in-law of F. Bearer, Esq., who died near Carrolltown a few years ago. The letter bears the superscription, "Mr. Dorris, Esq., Postmaster, &c.," and reads as follows:

LORETTO, Aug. 28th, 1814.

SIR:—It is now about six weeks since I received the last United States Gazette. There are now of subscribers about twelve copies due me; two for every week. I shall think it a favor if you will always please send my papers to Jno. Miller, innkeeper at Munster, which will satisfy the rider. Any postage due you will please send me an acct. of, and oblige, sir,

Yr'o'bie and ob'd't serv't,
DEMETRIUS A. GALLITZIN.

TELL it not in Gath, proclaim it not in the streets of Askelon, but intimate it as coolferously as you have a mind to throughout the confines of Cambria and adjoining counties, that the largest, best and cheapest stock of ready-made clothing in Central Pennsylvania can be found at the store of M. Wolf, 1111 Eleventh avenue, next door to the big store of Bowman & Morrow, Altoona, Pa., where tip-top suits of fashionable, well made and serviceable clothing can be had for little more than the asking—the little more being in shape of prices so low that all are constrained to wonder how Wolf can afford to sell at such figures.

Communication.

A PICTURE OF REAL LIFE.

"Man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble."

The writer of the following lines often thinks of the truths contained in the above verse, found in the sacred scriptures, and indeed have they been deeply felt, although I am thankful to God, who has given me the grace to bear my cross, but through the weakness of human nature, I have often found it difficult to act as well as I might have done. It was my lot to be born of pious Christian parents, baptized and instructed in what I believe to be the true religion—a blessing for which we can never thank God sufficiently. I was sent to school as much as the means of my parents would permit until I arrived at the years for the second and highest education. My parents were kind and did all in their power for the happiness and comfort of their children, and I, being the second child, I may truly say that I had the happiness of having the best of pious Christian parents, who did all they could for the welfare of their children. God grant they may receive their reward! Notwithstanding these great blessings as mentioned upon, I was like many a child would did not appreciate them. I was discontented and unhappy. I thought I was badly treated by my parents. What they considered best for me would prove the most sad disappointment. I had no reason to complain. No matter what crosses God in his wisdom saw fit to send upon us, the good mother was always a consolation to me. My father was always a consolation to me.

God blessed our marriage with children, who were much loved and dear to our hearts. But the hand of death would soon seek them for its kingdom while yet innocent and untarnished by the world's dross. In supernatural pain and virtue did they depart this life, and left the ties of consanguinity and affection severely shocked nevertheless. Again those words were fulfilled: "Man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble."

The only real consolation to be found on earth is the consolation of religion. Religion brings with it a balm which soothes afflicts and death separates us from those we love. It is then we think of what we are and feel its bright influence, and we look forward to a happy meeting in heaven.

Time were on; sickness again visited our happy home. This time it was his mission to snatch from our fond loved hearts all. For four long months she lay on her couch, struggling between life and death. At last the monster king claimed his victim, and all that was mortal was consigned to mother earth. The loss of my dear parents, children and friends was nothing in comparison to the loss of her who had been so faithfully fulfilled the promise, to love, cherish and comfort me until death should us part.

I can truly say the scenes of life my mind will, in spite of myself, dwell upon that death. When the day is past, and I bend the knee to thank God for the mercies he has bestowed, I invariably find their way to the silent tomb in the Summit graveyard, and distract my prayers.

The world has changed its opinions from me, of me. I feel lost and forsaken, but though I am with affectionate friends, and kind and sympathizing neighbors, who are always ready to lend a helping hand, there is a void I feel, and in whose countenances I can discern that the loss I deplore is deeply felt by them. True, it is a consolation to know that their sympathy is sincere, I am very thankful, but it cannot restore her whose loss I mourn.

My boyhood days—the scenes that took place in and around the old school house—my companions in youth—my associations through life—my different occupations—the death of many of those dear to me, and sympathies in sorrow, I may truly say that I had the happiness of receive their reward! Notwithstanding these great blessings as mentioned upon, I was like many a child would did not appreciate them. I was discontented and unhappy. I thought I was badly treated by my parents. What they considered best for me would prove the most sad disappointment. I had no reason to complain. No matter what crosses God in his wisdom saw fit to send upon us, the good mother was always a consolation to me. My father was always a consolation to me.

God blessed our marriage with children, who were much loved and dear to our hearts. But the hand of death would soon seek them for its kingdom while yet innocent and untarn

THE HISTORY OF SKATING.

It can only be conjectured when skating was first practised, but it was certainly very long ago. In that ancient collection of Scandinavian songs and legends known as the "Edda," Uller, the handsome god, is described as being the possessor of a pair of skates. This proves that skating is, at least, a thousand years old. It is supposed to have been introduced into England about the twelfth century and into central Europe somewhat earlier. It is curious, that although all northern nations possessed the sledge, those of America knew nothing of the skate, while the people of Europe did not have the snow shoe. The course of invention varied, according to requirements. In America, in high latitudes, the snows are heavy, and open ice is comparitively rare. In the corresponding parts of Europe, there is much more clear ice, and proportionately less snow.

The ancient skates were nothing but the shinbones of oxen or other large animals, pierced with holes to receive the cords or thongs which bound them to the feet. Fitzstephen's "History of London," written in the thirteenth century, is the earliest English book in which skating is spoken of; and we learn, from its description, that the performers upon these bone skates kept themselves in motion by striking against the ice with an iron shod pole. Sometimes specimens of these bone skates have been discovered in the progress of excavations, in several European countries; and a very well preserved pair, so found in England some years ago, can now be seen in the British Museum.

It is unknown when or where iron was first employed in the construction of skates. It was probably in Holland; for skates, of a pattern very much like that of the ones we have now, not only were known in that country, but were extensively used by all classes of its people, long before the pastime of skating became general elsewhere. Skating is something more than a pastime in Holland. There it is one of the useful arts, and is universally practised and highly esteemed. It offers a very convenient mode of travel in winter over the canals that almost entirely supply the place of roads in the land of Dykes; and people skate from farm to farm, and from town to town, and to church, and to market, often carrying heavy burdens. The Russians have constructed an ice-locomotive, with roughened driving-wheels to lay hold of the slippery surface, and it has proved a success; but in Holland every man is his own ice-locomotive. And so is every woman here—for it has long been customary for ladies to skate in Holland; whereas in other countries, until recently, this most excellent of outdoor exercises for them has been almost tabooed.

The first skaters in our part of the world were the honest Dutchman of the "Province of Nieuw Nederlands," who doubtless brought their skates with them in that celebrated vessel, the "Goede Vrouw"—which we are told by the learned Diedrich Knickerbocker, "had one hundred feet in the beam, one hundred feet in the keel, and one hundred feet from the bottom of the stern to the stem post of the taffrel." The Dutch certainly deserve high honor for having introduced skating and Christmas presents into America, if for nothing else. As they did so, the worthy *St. Nicholas* must be esteemed the patron of all American skaters.

A CONVENIENT LAND MEASURE.—To aid farmers to attain accuracy in estimating the amount of land in different fields under cultivation the following table is given:

Five yards wide by 968 long contains one acre.

Ten yards wide by 484 long contains one acre.

Twenty yards wide by 242 long contains one acre.

Forty yards wide by 121 long contains one acre.

Seventy yards wide by 69 1-7 long contains one acre.

Eighty yards wide by 60 1-2 long contains one acre.

Sixty feet wide by 726 contains one acre.

One hundred and ten feet wide by 396 long contains one acre.

One hundred and thirty feet wide by 333 long contains one acre.

Two hundred and twenty feet wide by 181½ long contains one acre.

Four hundred and forty feet wide by 99 long contains one acre.

An enthusiastic breeder of poultry says: "Farmers will feed a bushel of corn to produce six pounds of pork, while the same amount of corn will keep a good laying hen one year, and she will produce at least twelve dozen eggs, averaging eighteen cents per dozen, which would equal $2.16; in addition she would rear a brood of chickens worth as much more, making a total of nearly five dollars, against six pounds of pork at ten cents, equaling sixty cents; or, in other words, the hen will yield seven times as much as the pig fed on the same quantity of food." Aside from the profit, which is an important consideration in the keeping of poultry, it affords a healthful recreation and enjoyment to all classes. Those who daily toil in the counting house, factory or mill, each and all need some light, attractive, health producing employment.—*Am. Cultivator.*

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A RAILWAY ADVENTURE.

RUNNING A REBEL BLOCKADE IN THE ALLEGHENIES.

Lieut. Col. C. S. Greene, in his "Stories of the Great Rebellion," relates the following:

Among the many incidents that, during the late rebellion, were connected with the great national artery, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is one that I will relate.

In the fall of 1861, having been detained by business in the town of Cumberland, Md., I was at last about to start for Wheeling, when I learned that the road was occupied below Harper's Ferry by a force of rebels, and therefore no train would pass.

This proved true in reference to ordinary trains, but a "special" with which was Hon. Mr. Pierpoint and a few other notabilities, had passed before the rebels cut the track, and was therefore approaching. On inquiry, I found that the engineer of the coming train had been one of my old chums, ere I had discarded engine driving for a more profitable business. My friend Joe M— was a cool, bold, skillful engineer, and as generous as reckless of danger.

As I expected, I no sooner saw him and stated my wish to go up the road, than he swore that, "special or no special," I should ride with him, if for nothing but to see the "fast time" his engine, "Wildfire," would make.

As we dashed rapidly along and were passing through Black Oak Bottom, a couple of ill-looking fellows in citizens' dress fired at the engineer, but doing no damages merely provoked a laugh of derision from him for their want of marksmanship. On arriving at Oakland, Md., we were disagreeably surprised by receiving a telegram, informing us that the rebels were making extraordinary haste to reach the railway at a point many miles ahead of us. Also, they seemed to know who the special contained, and would therefore use all endeavors to capture or kill us.

There was but one car besides the engine, and it was briefly discussed, the question of go or stay, while Joe was having the tender refilled with wood and water.

Mr. Pierpoint's business was too urgent to admit of any possible delay; two or three others concluded to risk the trip, and I—well, if it is not too egotistical to say so—I had run risks on railroads too often to back out because there was danger ahead, while the rest concluded to stay and trust to luck for the opportunity of getting away.

Just as we were about to start, the fireman making a mistep on the "running board," fell and struck the ground with such force as to break his arm. Joe hurriedly picked the poor fellow up, but time was precious just then, so leaving him to the care of the gentlemen who had accompanied us, he started directly towards me, asking me to come and "run" for him, as having no fireman, he would have more than he could do. I told him, however to consider me his fireman for the rest of the trip, as he was best acquainted with the road; so without more ado I doffed my coat, we jumped on, and away we went past hamlets, through wildernesses of stunted bushes, up grade and down hill at a speed rarely equalled. Our light train made firing an easy task for me, and I had frequent leisure to scan the beautiful ranges of the Alleghenies along which we skirted. Joe was sitting as was usual with him, with his left hand on the throttle lever, and his body half out of the side window of the "cab," that he might the better scan the track ahead.

A few miles south of the famous, Cheat River Bridge is a deep mountain gorge with precipitous sides.

It is shaped like an hour-glass, wide at each end, but tapering each way toward the middle. The track runs for quite a distance along one side of the gorge, makes a very abrupt turn to cross the chasm, a very deep one, in a straight line, and then still curving inwardly, follows the gorge in a line nearly parallel with the track on the opposite side, for three-fourths of a mile.

We were pitching along with that peculiar rocking, bounding motion, so different from the jar of ordinary fast speed. As we swept to the top of a grade around the side of the hill that commanded a view of the gorge—Joe and I both on the lookout—we saw, at a moment's glance, enough to make us concentrate our thinking faculties, and act in a hurry, whatever was best to be done.

There on the straight track, just at the edge of the gorge, a lot of men in gray uniform, were hastily piling up some old ties, logs, &c.; while at the point where the curve was the sharpest—before reaching the gorge—were several more tugging furiously at a rail, one end of which seemed to baffle them, as they pulled it onwards. We were within a mile when we discovered them, and as each noticed them, the shout came simultaneously from both of us. "The wrong side of the curve!" The ignorant fools were pulling out the inside rail, instead of the outside. In the latter case nothing could have saved us from running off the track, and probably into the gorge. Our single brakesman, seeing the danger—I suppose from habit—was commencing to tighten the brake, but at a look from Joe I signalled "off brakes;" Joe, meanwhile, opening the throttle to its widest extent as we dashed down the grade at a positively frightful velocity.

As we neared them, part of them huddled together near the track. I seized a large stick of wood, intending, if possible, to hurt "somebody." We were going altogether too swift to fear their taking aim at us; and for that matter, I suppose they considered our destruction such a certainty that firing at us would be needless. I was poising the big stick of wood, and guessing at the rate of speed—I've had some practice throwing parcels from trains in motion—when Joe suddenly pulled the whistle-rope. The hoarse shriek seemed to startle them for an instant; they huddled closer together, and I tossed the stick outward and downward. I had barely time to see it crash through the group with the force of a thunderbolt, when, with a jarring plunge, the wheels on one side struck the naked ties. That part of the trouble we had feared but little, as the impetus of the engine was almost sure to make it mount the track again. On the track again, but a few rods ahead of us, was the formidable barricade, and beyond that the yawning chasm. Joe was standing up now, with eyes blazing, still holding the throttle wide open, as he braced himself for the shock. I had grasped the break-rod of the tender the instant I threw the piece of wood. Crash—my hold didn't avail me; for I was pitched head over heels against the fire-box and laid flat upon my back on the foot-board or floor of the engine.

Joe was as suddenly jerked half around, his back striking the little door in front of where he had stood, breaking the door and shivering the glass to atoms. But we were through; how we couldn't tell, except that we were still on the track and thundering over the gorge. Joe's *spirits* rose with the occasion. Extricating himself almost as suddenly as he had been deposited in the little glass door, he jerked a tin flask from his pocket, sprung on top of the tender and from thence to the roof of the cab. Steadying himself for a moment, with his face toward the "graybacks," he shouted, "good-bye," made them a low bow, and took a drink, perfectly regardless of the white puffs of smoke, as one after the other discharged their pieces at him; as he afterwards explained, "the engine made too much noise for him to hear the bullets, and they didn't seem to be hitting anybody."

After having, in spite of sore bones, performed a jig, which he extemporized for that occasion for the express edification of the rebs, Joe descended from his perch and deliberately shutting off steam, stopped.

We were still in sight of them, though at a tolerable safe distance, and now saw a group of them standing near several men who had been wounded, perhaps some killed by that "irrepressible" stick of wood.

Our damages were a few bruises each, but no serious hurts. Our engine suffered the loss of the cowcatcher and headlight, the front of the smoke-box was stove in, beside sundry dents and bruises on the brass casings of the cylinders, but for running purposes absolutely uninjured; the rebels having piled the logs squarely across the top of the track, the point of the cowcatcher had gone under them, and, though broken by the shock, had raised them sufficiently to keep them from under the wheels, while the engine dashed them right and left into the gorge.

The rebels seeing us stop, started in pursuit, but as we found nothing serious to impede our further progress, and, as in their case, "distance lent enchantment to the view," we were off again in high spirits, and without further adventure worth recounting, arrived safely at our destination.

Poor Joe, after having been shot at so often as to have acquired a sovereign contempt for rebel bullets, was shot and killed in 1865, while running a Government engine near Chattanooga.

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$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fire side Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

HIP, HIP, HURRA!

BIG BARGAINS FOR ALL!

PAUSE, PONDER, AND PURCHASE.

M. J. TEITELBAUM

Has recently returned to Loretto from the Eastern cities with a large, varied and elegant stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

which were bought from first hands for cash, and will be sold for cash at lower prices than buyers on credit can afford to take. Come then, everybody, and see how easy it is to save enough in your purchases to pay you for a journey of twenty miles, if need be, to reach our store, as all can readily realize by examining the following wonderful

LIST OF PRICES:

Light Brown Sugar, 5c. ₰ lb.
Best White " 10c.
Good Green Coffee, 6 lbs. $1.
Molasses, 40c. ₰ gal.
Ess'ce Coffee, 9 boxes for 25c.
Cashmeres, 16c. ₰ yd. and up.
Alpacas, 18c. ₰ yard and up.
Plaids, 10c. ₰ yd. and upward.
100 Men's Suits, at $5 and up.
Boys' Suits at $3 and upward.
Pants at 75 cents and upward.
A large stock of Men's overcoats at $4.50 and upward.
Calicoes, 5c. ₰ yd.
Muslins, 5c. ₰ yd. and upw'd.
Flannels at 20c. ₰ yd. and up.
White Canton Flannel at 6c. ₰ yd. and upward.
Brown Canton Flannel at 7c.

GREAT "BAR"-

GAINS FOR ALL!

Men's Boots at $2 and upw'd.
Boys' Boots at 75 cts. and up.
500 Pairs Women's and Misses' Shoes.
Women's Shoes, $1.10 and up.
Children's Shoes, 25c. and up.
Men's Hats at 50c. and upw'd.
Boys' Hats at 40c. and upw'd.
Men's Caps at 40c. and upw'd.
Boys' Caps at 20c. and upw'd.
An elegant assortment of Ladies' Hats at 75c. and up.

AND

ALL OTHER GOODS

AT PRICES EQUALLY LOW.

☞ COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS AT CASH PRICES.

DON'T FORGET

The People's Cheap Variety Store,

KEPT BY M. J. TEITELBAUM, LORETTO, PA.

PRICES for THIS WEEK.

THERE NEVER WERE SUCH CHANCES AS THERE ARE NOW FOR RICH AND POOR TO DRESS ALIKE.

THIS GRAND REDUCTION IS MADE BY US

FOR THE CLEARING SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

CLOAKS, HATS, FURS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, DRY GOODS, CARPETS, FANCY GOODS, &C.

CLOAKS reduced from $3.00 to $2.00.

CLOAKS reduced from	$ 3.75 to $ 2.75	CLOAKS reduced from	$15.00 to $ 9.00
CLOAKS reduced from	5.00 to 3.75	CLOAKS reduced from	20.00 to 12.75
CLOAKS reduced from	7.00 to 4.75	CLOAKS reduced from	25.00 to 17.00
CLOAKS reduced from	10.00 to 6.50	CLOAKS reduced from	30.00 to 18.00
CLOAKS reduced from	12.00 to 8.00		

FURS reduced from $3.50 to $2.50.

FURS reduced from	$3.50 to $2.50	FURS reduced from	$7.00 to $4.00
FURS reduced from	5.00 to 3.50		

Ladies' Hats and Millinery of all kinds at Prices never before known in this part of the State.

Ladies' Untrim'd Hats reduced from 35 to 25c.
Ladies' Untrim'd Hats reduced from 25 to 15c.
Ladies' Fur Hats reduced from 75 to 50c.
Ladies' Fur Hats reduced from 1.00 to 75c.
Ladies' Trim'd Hats reduced from $1.00 to 75c.
Ladies' Trim'd Hats reduced from 1.50 to $1.00
Ladies' Trim'd Hats reduced from 2.25 to 1.75
Ladies' Trim'd Hats reduced from 3.00 to 2.75
Ladies' Trimmed Hats reduced from $5.00 to $2.50.
Misses' Trim'd Hats reduced from $1.25 to 75c.
Misses' Trim'd Hats reduced from 75 to 50c.
Misses' Untrim'd Hats reduced from 50 to 25c.
Misses' Untrim'd Hats reduced from 35 to 20c.
Children's Untrimmed Hats reduced 25 to 10c.

Flannels reduced from 10 to 7c.
Flannels reduced from 12 to 9c.
Flannels reduced from 25 to 15c.
Flannels reduced from 35 to 25c.
Flannels reduced from 50 to 39c.

Blankets reduced from $1.00 to 75c. per pair.
Blankets reduced from 1.50 to $2.00 " "
Blankets reduced from $2.50 to $1.75 per pair.
Blankets reduced from 3.00 to 4.00 " "
Calicoes reduced from 8 to 5c. per yard.
Carpets reduced from 50 to 35c. per yard.
Carpets reduced from 40 to 25c. per yard.
Brussels Carpets reduced from $1.25 to 75c. per yard.
$20 yard spool Machine Thread, 3c.; Hand Thread, 2c.; 144 Buttons, 3c.; 280 Pins, 2c.

☞ Wishing all a happy New Year, and thanking our many friends for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope to merit a continuance of their favors by furnishing GOOD GOODS at such low prices that no one can compete with us.

C. SIMON & CO.,

ELEVENTH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PA.

Great Reduction in Clothing, &c.

OVERCOATS reduced from $ 5.00 to $ 3.95
OVERCOATS reduced from 7.50 to 5.75
OVERCOATS reduced from 9.75 to 7.50
OVERCOATS reduced from 12.25 to 10.00
Men's DRESS SUITS reduced from 6.50 to 5.00
Men's DRESS SUITS reduced from 8.75 to 6.00
Men's BUSINESS SUITS reduced from 10.50 to 8.00
Men's fine DIAGONAL SUITS reduced from 15.00 to 12.00
Men's WORSTED SUITS reduced from 18.00 to 15.25

HATS and CAPS reduced to one-half the former price.
FURNISHING GOODS reduced to 5 and 10c. and up.
LADIES' COATS reduced to half price.
We will sacrifice BLANKETS at and below cost.
TRUNKS, SATCHELS and VALISES from 50 cents up.

In fact, even on a small bill of goods purchased from me at any time between now and Spring, people living on the mountain can make a day's wages and save enough besides to pay their fare to and from Altoona.

A Large Stock of Millinery Goods, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, &c., at GREAT BARGAINS.

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS! AT HALF PRICE TO CLOSE OUT.

REMEMBER THE NAME AND THE PLACE:

CHAS. SIMON'S, 1307 11th Ave., Opposite Kesler's Drug Store, Altoona, Pa.

N. B.—A few HEAVY COATS still left at $1.65; a few DRESS COATS at $1.00; a few BOYS' PANTS at 15 cents, and the best and cheapest CARPETS in Altoona.

The most thorough ORGANIZATION IN AMERICA for executing written orders IS THE MAIL DEPARTMENT for samples & supplies AT THE GRAND DEPOT OF THE GREAT DRY GOODS & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT

JOHN WANAMAKER

SEND PENNY POSTAL CARD specifying WHAT IS DESIRED to JOHN WANAMAKER GRAND DEPOT. 13th St. CHESTNUT to MARKET. PHILADELPHIA. and by return mail SAMPLES AND PRICES WILL BE SENT OF ANYTHING WANTED

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, MILINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,

TO BE FOUND IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

☞ Don't Forget the Street and Numbers.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.,) Centre street [1-21,'76-tf]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [8-27,'77-1

DR. M. J. BUCK, Physician and Surgeon, Altoona, Pa. Office and residence on Fourteenth street, near Eleventh avenue, where night calls can be made. Office hours from 8 to 10, A. M., and from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8, P. M. Special attention paid to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operations of every description. [4-19.-tf.]

THE MAHWA TREE.

A FOUNTAIN OF FOOD, WINE AND OIL.

Mr. E. Lockwood, who was for several years a magistrate in Moughyr, India, has described in the Journal of the Linnæan Society the economic uses of the mahwa tree, which he speaks of "as a fountain yielding food, wine and oil" to the inhabitants of the country where it grows. This tree (the *Bassia latifolia* of botanists) grows in the plains and forests of Bengal, and attains a height of forty to fifty feet, with numerous spreading branches, forming a close, shady, rounded crown. Standing on the Kharakpoor hills, 250 miles northwest of Calcutta, a hundred thousand of the trees are visible in the plains below. They might be mistaken for the mango, but while the mango is uncertain in its yield, the crop of the mahwa never fails. The part eaten are the flowers, which are sweet-tasting and succulent and fall in great profusion during March and April. The natives collect these, dry them, and store them as staple articles of food. Each tree yields two or three hundred weight of the corollas; so that the total yield in the Moughyr district alone, it is estimated, cannot fall short of 100,000 tons. The nourishment is good, for the Santhals, who use it largely, are plump and happy. The mahwa had its share in alleviating the Indian famine, and during the scarcity which prevailed at Behar (1873-4) the crop, which was unusually abundant, kept thousands of poor people from starvation. The flowers are still more useful for feeding cattle; and again the same recommendation may be advanced, that while the potato, maize and barley are uncertain in their crop, there has never been a season when these corollas have been known to fail. Their keeping powers are excellent; a ton, dried and put into sacks, was exported, and, examined after two years' time, was found to be undamaged. The tree furnishes a hard and strong timber used for carriage wheels, etc. The seeds yield a greenish-yellow oil, used for burning in lamps, making soap and for culinary purposes. The flowers, in addition to their use as food, are now largely employed in the distillation of a strong-smelling spirit resembling whiskey, and which is consumed in great quantities by the natives. This liquor, when fresh, proves very deleterious to Europeans. The mahwa is considered by the Bheels as essential to their very existence, and this fact is taken advantage of by the Government in dealing with refractory tribes; it is only necessary to threaten the destruction of their mahwa trees to bring them to submission. Some of the English papers believe that there is a possible commercial future for the economic products of this tree, especially for its oil, which is said to be worth $175 per ton in India.

HOW TO MAKE FARMING PROFITABLE.—The most vital question affecting the farmer is how to make farming profitable. Especially is this felt in the depressed condition of our markets at the present time, when produce of all kinds does not pay the cost of production. Below we give a condensed summary of the more prominent causes affecting the condition of the agricultural class. We do not propose to present to the readers of the *Prairie Farmer* all the causes effecting the successful outcome of the farm, but rather to point out the more important and prominent ones. We call particular attention to the following:

1. The enormous loss which many farmers sustain from the neglected condition of the manure piles.

2. From the exposure of farm machinery to the inclemencies of the weather.

3. From the loss which is sustained in keeping more animals than the owner can properly provide food and shelter for.

4. From raising scrubby and indifferent animals, when good ones could be raised at the same cost and twice the profit.

5. Tilling more land than can be properly cultivated, thereby raising on two acres that which might be more profitably raised on one.

6. Making specialties of certain crops, to the ultimate exhaustion of the soil.

7. From disposing of the crops in the condition in which they are raised instead of converting them into beef, pork and mutton.

8. In neglecting to properly attend to the little details of the farm.

9. In not keeping a strict account of the transactions of the farm.

10. In not using proper judgment in disposing of the produce of the farm and the purchasing of machinery and other necessaries.

11. Purchasing provisions which should be raised at home.

12. In not having machinery enough to properly harvest and save crops.

We believe that failure to make farming profitable may be traceable to one or several of the above causes which a little study and forethought will successfully obviate. It will be apparent to every one who gives the above causes due consideration that the remedy for unprofitable farming lies with the farmer.—*Iowa to Prairie Farmer.*

THREE or four bushels of corn meal, with a quart of salt, in a hogshead of water, stirred occasionally for three or four days until it ferments, is